THE MUNICIPAL NEW-YEAR

A NEW LEAF TURNED IN THE DEPART-

MENTS.

LEGAL QUIBBLES AMONG THE OLD SUPERVISORS

NANCIAL DETAILS.

-MEETINGS OF MUNICIPAL BODIES-FEATURES OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION-FI-

The various departments of the City Gov-

ernment began the New-Year's work yesterday. The

fact that the new Board of Aldermen, which will form

act during the interval, led to a warm discussion in the old Board of Supervisors, many of the members holding

that, though two distinct laws made their ex-

istence cease on Jan. 1, they should continue to act till Jan. 6. There were two

meetings, and the speeches made were not alto-gether annable. The meetings of other bodies were

less stormy. The new District-Attorney took possession

of the Attorney's office and appointed his assistants. The Corporation Counsel's salary was fixed at \$5,000, and

the positions in Mayor Havemeyer's office are under-

stood to have been filled. There are still indications of

disagreement in the Finance Department. The Con-

trotler claims that the City Chamberlain left a total of

\$7,775 34 with the Union Trust Company and National Park Bank, after the Tradesmen's National Bank became

the city's depository, and that it has remained in those

banks till the present time, and that there are other

THE BOARDS IN COUNCIL.

A DISPUTE AMONG THE SUPERVISORS.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors

on Armories and Drill-Rooms met at 2:30 p. m. yester-

day, Supervisor Vance in the chair, to inquire into the

alleged Nilsson Hall fraud. The Chairman stated that

he had received information from the Corporation Coun-sel that the matter should be left to the new Board of

Supervisors in order to be a legal investigation. Mr.

Conover, through his counsel, expressed his readiness to abide by the decision of the Corporation Counsel, and

The question of the legality of the old Board of Super-

visors acting after Jan. 1 was yesterday called in ques

Supervisors shall end Jan. 1 of the year following their

service. The general law of the Revised Statutes says

that all Boards of Supervisors throughout the State

shall vacate their offices on Jan. 1 of each year. The law

of 1870 says, however, that the Board of Aldermen shall constitute the Board of Supervisors, and, as the new

Board of Aldermen will not take their places according

to the law until next Thursday, it becomes a question

At the meeting of the old Board, yesterday, Supervisor

Mehrbach in the chair, Supervisor Van Schaick stated

that Mayor Havemeyer had declined to be present be-

cause, in his opinion, the powers of the Board had ceased. Mr. Van Schalek stated that the Cor-

poration Counsel had informed him that the Board had no longer any legal exist-

ence. Supervisor Martin thought that the interest of

the county required that the old Board should hold over until the new Board organized; and a motion was lost

to take a recess until the official opinion of the Corpora-

tion Counsel could be obtained upon the legality or ille

gality of the old Board's holding over. Supervisor Con-

over moved that the bills which were laid over last year

be taken up. He held that if the Corporation Counsel

should decide that the Board had no legal existence,

Chas. O'Conor and other equally intelligent lawyers

think otherwise. The following resolution was then laid

The Board reassembled at 5:15 p. m., Supervisor Mehr-meh in the clair. When Supervisor Vance's name was

called, he said that he would not respond, because he did not believe the meeting legal. He said that he was informed yesterday by the Corporation Counsel that the

old Board had no existence. He spoke of the action taken by the Committee of the Supervisors on Armories

and Drill-rooms, as showing its acquiescence in his decision. Supervisor Conover said that no evidence had

been presented that the Corporation Counsel had given

any opinion as to the law. He proposed to obtain the opinion of lawyers who were superior to

Mr. Smith in legal ability. He believed that the Super-

visors should continue to act till next week. He had, however, no personal interest in the matter. Supervisor

Van Schaick said that the Mayor doubted the legality of

lieved that it had no status, consequently he should not answer to his name. The Board of Supervisors was cre-

ated throughout the State by the Constitution, and its

did not propose to be influenced in his opinion by the views of Mr. Havemeyer, who seemed to expect to rule

with kingly power. The motion was lost, and the Board

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

ferman Mehrbneh in the chair, and took a recess til

after the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, and reas

When Alderman Vance's name was called he said that,

as the Board of Supervisors have no legal existence, be

thought that the Board could not meet on that day ex

until Monday. He therefore should not answer to hi

name. The Chairman ordered the minutes to be read,

and the meeting to proceed, as a quorum was present

and the meeting to proceed, as a quorum was present. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that he had appointed Horace M. Ruggies Corporation Attorney, and tout Mr. Buggies had necepted the position. Mr. Conover said that as Mr. Smith had recognized this Board, he thought it existed legally. The communication was ordered on file. The Board then adjourned until 4 p. m. to-day.

The meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held at 2:30 p. m., Assistant Aldermen Conner in the chair. A communication wasfreedwelf from the Counsel of the Corporation, appointing Isaac Dayton Public Administrator of the city. A variety of unimportant routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

esterday, John T. Agnew in the chair,

The Dock Commissioners held a meeting

The Executive Committee reported a resolution direct-ing the Secretary to instruct Superintendent Fitzgerald

to see that the owners of tumber and other material in-

cumbering the docks of the Third District are removed

in accordance with Rule No. 19 of the Manual, and to re-port to the Board the amount of fines imposed for non-compliance with the regulations. The resolu-tion was adopted. The following reports from

the Executive Committee were also adopted: The petition of James King for permission to erect an office

61 by 61 feet, on wheels, to be used only for business

purposes of the Dispatch Line, at Pier No. 10, N. R.; a

resolution directing Superintendent Westervelt to erect

a pier and dumping-board, extending from the bulk bead between Piers Nos. 21 and 23, N. R., in accordance

cept under special call, and therefore stood adjourned

sembled at 6 p. m., Alderman Plunkitt in the chair.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 p. m., Al-

any setion which the old Board might take, and h

his opinion to the Board befo

adjourned till \$ p. m. to-day.

after which a recess was taken until 5 o'clock.

on. The law of 1858 says that the term of the Board of

signs of irregularity.

the Committee adjourned.

whether the other laws hold.

ENTERPRISE. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Dec. 14.-It is with some difficulty that the non-theological mind comprehends the motives of the assault made upon Dean Stanley this week at Oxford. The facts are clear enough, however, and full of interest, and them I will briefly state, leaving to the individual conjectures of the intelligent reader the m-quiry into motives which he will probably be impelled to make. It can hardly be necessary to say to any American that the Deanery of Westminister is one of the most coveted posts in the Church of England, or that Dean Stanley is one of the most distinguished men who have held it, and one of the most distinguished men who hold any dignity whatever in the Church of to-day. If he were not a churchman his contributions to literature would of themselves have given him an enviable name. If he had never published a line, his learning and picty and virtues would have insured him a high place among clergymen. If he were neither Dean nor author his social position would have conferred distinction on him, and his winning personal qualities have made him everywhere liked. Combining as he does so many titles to fame, his place in modern England is one of peculiar eminence. Belonging, more over, to a church much divided against itself, the very merits which enlist warm partisans on the one side en hance the bitterness with which his adversaries regard, him. He is a member of the Broad Church. He be lieves that the Church of England is catholic enough to tolerate some varieties of dogma and some differences of inith. He would not have driven out Pusey on the one hand nor Voysey on the other. With him, charity covers a multitude of (other men's) sins, and is a fitter handmaid of religion than the sour intolerance which to some of his brethren seems the only saving grace.

Being such as he is, he was lately nominated by the proper authorities to be one of the Scient Preachers of Oxford University in the coming year. When the nomination came to be known, there were men to whom it seemed sonful and unendurable that a clergyman of this stamp should be permitted to address his teachings to the insenuous youth of that venerable educational seat, The Rev. Mr. Burgon, Rector of St. Mary's, who belongs perhaps I may say, to the Narrow Church in distinction to the Broad, put himself at the head of the discontented, and announced to the Vice-Chancellor that Dean Stanley's nomination would be opposed in Convocation. it being the rule that nominations to Select Preacher ships should be ratified by Convocation, there could be no question that Mr. Burgon and his friends had a technical right to defeat this one if they could. Convocation is a body consisting of graduates of the University. In ordinary times, resident graduates only take part in its deliterations, and such a step as opposing a regulariy nominated preacher is, if not unprecedented, very un usual. But on great occasions, the country clergy are brought up, and they seem to have regarded this as an extremely good opportunity to deal a swashing blow at the Enemy of Mankind. Mr. Burgon having begun by a notification to the Vice-Chanceller, there followed a correspondence in which Mr. Burgon became very exceptical; the Vice-Chancellor, on the other hand, confining himself to the briefest and dryost replies.

The fletters were presently sent to the newspapers, which seems to have been the act of Mr. Burgon, and which by this time he has probably found reason to does not very wise. For it is to be said of the English Press that on an issue of this kind it is commonly to be found on the Liberal side; even the Tory Press some-times manifesting a sympathy-lostnetive rather than reflective-with codesiastical freedom. With fewer no exceptions the newspapers denounced the intended proscription of Dean Stanley as an act equally discreditable and foolish. They pointed out that, if successful, it could only add to his celebrity; that if his teachings were herotical their induence would be extended by persecution; that such a vote as Mr. Burgon and his friends proposed might prove injurious to them and to the Univerbut could reither harm. Dean. Stanley nor convers him; that the plea of a baleful influence on the students was nonsense, since if he was not heard as Select Preacher, plenty of pulpits in the University would be open to bim on other occasions, with much more to the same ficet. The end of it all was that Mr. Eurgon and In Chicago his party were beaten. A very great majority of resident graduates, including the most eminent scholars and divines of the University, voted for Dean Stanley They were recuforced by strong delegations of laying especially from London, and the nomination was finally earried by 349 to 287. If I were an enemy either of the Church or of the University, I should have rejoiced in a vote the other way, for nothing could have brought more disgrace upon both than a successful attempt to either. But having a certain preference for liberal docin all three.

A statement was published two days ago-apparently by authority, since it has not yet been contradictedthat the Governing Body of Winchester School has approved both the existing system of flogging or "tund-ing" in that school, and the examinations in school sing in that school, and the examinations in school slang. You cannot have forgotten the case which pro-voked the inquiry. Considering its utter barbarity, it seems incredible that a dozen Englishmen should have been found to give their sanction to a system which permitted it. True, we are told it is only to go on with modifications, but that means fittle or nothing. Any-thing short of a condemnation of the boy who committed the outrage, the Head Master who condoned it, and the discipline under which it became possible, is in fact an approval. Yet among the governors are the Earl of Derby, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, and other men hardly less emi-nent. Their decision means that in the future as in the past big beys at Winchester are to be free to flog little boys, and that slang is to be a recognized part of the school education, for lack of proficiency in which a hental, degrading punishment may be inflicted. It is a beary blow to the school. The published details of this case awoke a very general feeling against fagging and flagging and all kindred inhumanities. People needed only to see the facts to see how borrible they were They did see, and unless English parents are more calious and forgetful than I believe them to be, a good many who had meant to send their boys to Winchester

will choose some other school. Mr. Cyrus Field's gigantic operation in the stock of the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company has proved a complete success. With a view to accentrate the management of the whole Atlantic telegraph business in London, Mr. Field obtained the control of more than three-fourths-about three and a haif millions-of the whole issued stock, and offered it in the London market through Messra, J. S. Morgan & Co. The subscription tist was opened last Thursday and closed Monday at 4 p. when there were applications for 5,000 shares in ex cess of the amount offered. Brokers who had contracted to deliver large amounts have had to fill their contracts on the Stock Exchange at a considerable premium. It is characteristic of Mr. Field that he undertook an enterprise of this magnitude and carried it through at period of the year when Englishmen are thinking of a vacation. English friends advised him to postpone it till after the holidays, alleging that everybody was going out of town, that nobody wanted to enter a new under taking at the end of the year, and many other good rea sons. But Mr. Field turned a deaf ear to all such counsels, and had his way as usual. The directors of the newly constituted Company will be Sir James Anderson, Mr. Julius Beer, Mr. Benzon (of Naylor, Benzon & Co.), Mr. Field himself, aud Mr. Weaver, the vary able manager of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, who is to be Managing Director of the whole business between London and New-York-or as far as Port Hastings, where the Western Union takes charge. You will not fail to remark how strong the tendency is to a concentration of all the Atlantic telegraph companies.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Thiers was present, Dec. 16, at the sitting of the Committee of Thirty of the French National Assembly. In the course of an important speech declaring his policy he says: "We knew very well what we desired, but we only wished to say a few words upon the precautions for the future which it is pecessary to adopt. We did not wish to indicate any We asked the Assembly whether it would not consider the future—not the eternal future, but the future of a few years. We did not desire to settle the question of Monarchy or Republic forever. I thought it right to say simply, 'Do not let us lose time in proclaiming the Republic; let us only employ ourselves in rendering it possible to exist, soind, durable, but durable in a practical sense.' Thus, I believe that we ought to fonsider the formation of two Chambers. A single Chamber cannot enable a Government to exist quietly. The safety of the future lies in the first place in the creation of two Chambers, and the greater the apprehensions which are entertained in respect of, the future the pure we ought to think of organizing a Government in anticipation of such future. I sak of any sensible man. consider the future-not the eternal future, but the

whether he favors a Republic or a Monarchy, can we remain with a single Chamber and an Executive Power emanating from that Assembly, and which may disap-pear at the first adverse breath?"

Mr. Robert Bowles was brought up before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-House, London, on Dec. 14, for the fourth time. Mr. Robert Slater, one of the managers of the Union Bank of London, was further examined. He said the firm of Bowles Brothers & Co owed that bank £29,000, against securities which they held. They had kept a current account down to the stoppage both at the head office and at the Charingcross branch, and upon that account there was a balance in their favor of 2774. He produced a number of securities upon which the bank had made advances from time to time, which advances were placed to the current account of Messrs. Bowies Brothers, which continued to be operated upon down to the time of their stoppage. The bank and no knowledge that the securities in question were the property of other persons, and not of Messrs. Bowles. The coupons for interest were detached from the bonds as they became due, and sent to Messrs. Bowles. The interest for the advances varied, being sometimes one per cent above the bank rate, or a minimum charge of four per cent. He produced a letter dated March, 1871, signed by the defendant per procurationem, substituting certain bonds for others which the bank held. During the continuance of the loan account there were frequent charges and substitutions of the securities by the firm, but the bank generally kept as "cover" a ten per cent margin. At the present market quotations the loan was not fully covered, but the bank concended that it had a general lien, though there was nothing in writing beside that which had been produced. ties upon which the bank had made advances from time

GENERAL NOTES.

Rumor says that a Baptist church in Louisville is to be disposed of by lottery. If it be right and proper to have letteries in a church, as is claimed, there can certainly be nothing reprehensible in putting the church itself to the same use.

The charitably disposed people of Cincinnati are discussing the expediency of transforming the base-ments of their city churches into lodging-houses for the homeless poor during the Winter months, thus rescuing them from the inadequate and unwholesome lodgings at the Station-houses.

The problem of municipal reform is thus ntentionally solved by The Cincinnati Commercial: The way to reform the City Government is to cut down expenses. The way to cut down expenses is to stop tealing. The way to stop stealing is to stop the about-table nuisances that are facetionally termed improve-

The inmates of a Western hotel were terribly frightened, recently, by a crazy woman, who stepped into one of the halls and yelled: "Prepare ye! prepare ye! the Lord is coming!" Instead of coming forth to meet the Lord is coming!" Instead of coming fortal to meet the heralded visitor, like faithful Christians, many of the guests piled all available furniture against their doors, and showed other signs of trepidation. The woman was finally quieted, and with her cries died out doubtless the sudden resolutions of reformation which had suggested themselves to many uneasy consciences. Juaging from their actions, they must have regarded the Almighty as a sort of police officer.

"Old Pewter Buttons" is n't the nicest sort of a name, and we cannot blame a most docile, hen pecked husband of Ratherford, N. C., for rising in rebelion against such an appellation. He had borne without murmoring frequent strokings with the broom stick; had murnoring frequent strokings with the broom-tick; had his locad; had even suffered himself to be driven out of his own house without so much as dreaming of a compaint. But when he was called "Old Powter Buttons," the linear manhood within him was tremendously stirred, and he forthwith sought the Mayor and hid before him the astounding charge. His Honor, with an alsority painfully suggestive of a similar affliction in his own home, summoned the woman before him, inflicted a heavy fine, and placed her under bonds to keep the

Chicago is in high feather over a big law suit. On the 27th of December last two Chancery bills were flied in the Superior Court of that city, designed to isturb the title and ownership of some 248 acres of land. held by ever 100 persons, in a southern suburb of the city, valued in the aggregate at over \$2,000,000. The bills were flied by the heirs of John Bostwick of Upper Alton, Madison County, Ill., and are identical in the first part Madison County, Ili., and are identical in the first part, which relates to the general facts. They are of great length, giving full particulars of a series of complicated proceedings which have taken place since the death of flootwick, which occurred on the 12th of September, 1872. The first-sail is against Mark Skinner, Paul Cornell—who was interested 16 business with decased—and 25 others. A number or fraints are charged against Cornell, and it is claimed that he concealed all of Bostwick's papers, and entered into a scheme, which he carried on during the past twenty years, to defraud his widow and heirs; and the plantiffs also charge that the administration proceeds were obtained by frauds and are totally invalid. and the plaintiffs also charge that the administration proceeds were obtained by francis and are totally invalid, particolarity as Boswick was a resident of Madison County, while the administration took place in Cook County. The suits have caused considerable existence in Cincago, both from the magnitude of the interests at stake and the grave charges made affecting the honor and integrity of highly respected criticus.

## THE FIRE AT BARNUM'S.

THE PROPRIETORS' THEORY OF ITS ORIGIN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The report of Fire Marshal McSpedon more disgrace upon both than a successful attempt to on the supposed origin of the fire which destroyed Mr. set up a test which should exclude Dean Stanley from Barnum's Fourteenth-st, establishment on the 24th inst. should not be too confidently accepted as conclusive. trines alike in politics, in education, and in religion, 1 The importance of knowing how carefully we are term expired yesterday. Sapervisor Conover said that he desired that the Corporation Counsel should put his opinion on record, and moved that he be asked to furnish don't disguise the pleasure I feel in the triamph of a guarded against accidents by the e into whose charge man who has done much to promote freedom of thought | we place the safety of life and limb while enjoying ourestimated; and any one who correctly cautions us against willful carelessness or insecurity, should receive our most grateful appreciation. Still it behooves us to understand beyond possibility of mistake, that in such a tice should be done to those who, as in the case in th present instance, after having done all that could be conceived or suggested to prevent accidents, and being necused of persistently disregarding the warnings of the authorized supervisors of the public safety.

It will be seen by a careful perusal of the testimony taken by the Fire Marshal, that the statements of the

several employes and others examined, were most con tradictory. One stated that the fire came from the boiler or heater room; while another equally early at the spot where the fire was first discovered, asserted that the flames were coming through the floor over the coal-room, several feet distant. Other witnesses contradicted each other in the matter of the location of the pipes adjacent to the heater; some saying that they passed over the boiler, while others were equally positive that none passed over the heater, except one to the safety-valve. The most important witnesses, however-Mr. Ball, the master mechanic," as it were, of the alterations and refittings of the whole building, and the engineer the two men of all most likely to know and theroughly un derstand the heating apparatus—give connected, intelli-gent, and if not confirmatory reports, at least those that are corroborative of each other. Both state that the heater or boiler was inclosed in brick-work 12 inches thick, and that there was an open space of from 15 to 18 inches between the top of this brick-work and the flooring above, the only wood-work at all near the the flooring above, the only wood-work at all near the boiler, thus rendering fire from that source impossible. They further testily that the connection, or pipe conveying the steam from the boiler to the radiating pipes, tapped the brick work at the bottom of the boiler, and after running for 5 feet horizontally, 6 linches above the brick floor, ascended perpendicularly to the bolbby, where it supplied the radiating pipes. The most important statement then follows. Both tuese men were present when Fire Marshali Mespedon's deputy, Mr. Mooney, offered his objections to the proximity of the radiating pipes to the wood-work in the amphitheater of the Hippodrome portion of the building, many feet distant from where the fire broke out, which Mr. Mooney's own testimony adults was the only defect that he could discover, and both clearly and positively affirm that the alterations were made strictly in necordance with Mr. Mooney's asyncticions, and that in no place did the radiating pipes approach mearer to any portion of the wood-work than from one-half to 11 inches, and when at the smaller distance the wood-work was covered with in as an additional protection. Fire Marshal McSuedon's conclusion as to the origin of the fire, therefore, seems to have been arrived at simply on the ground of technicality—a word or term that sounds well, tickles the fancy of the utterer, and celludes the uninitiated listener into a belief that he understands thoroughly fits import. "Superheated steam," in the present investigation, it just such a word. The theory of superheated steam is one but lately generally advanced, and perhaps is as much doubted as believed by scientists and practical men, but it seems well at times to explain that which cannot be expanised. Fire Marshal Mespedon, in the matter of superheated steam, nearly point in the building wherein Deputy Mooney objected to the adjustment of the chairs himself an expert. The Bramm heater himself an experit the building. Wherein Deputy Mooney objected to the adjustment of the fire boiler, thus rendering fire from that source impossible. They further testify that the connection, or pipe con

from the heater. New-York, Dec. 31, 1872.

a pier and dumping-board, extending from the bulkbead between Piers Nos. 21 and 23, N. R., in accordance
with the plans and ppecifications submitted to the
Board on Dec. 5, and approved by the Controller and
Superintendent of Markets is resolution in the matter
of the dangerous condition of Pier No. 5, E. R., described
in the report of Superintendeut Brown, to require lessee
to make the necessary repairs to the surface, or have
them made by the Department at his expense. The petition of Gen. Newton, Chief Engineer of the Government Works at Haliett's Point, applying for a berth for
the United States steam drilling seew at the dock root of
Seventeenth-st., E. R., that dock passessing peculiar
facilities for the purpose, was referred to the Executive,
Committee. A communication from E. Delafield Smith,
Corporation, Counsel, informing the Board of the appointment of Isaac Dayton as Public Administrator, was
ordered on file. The petition of F. W. J. Hurst, asking
for a renewal of the lesse of Pier No, 47 North River, to
the National Steamship Company, and to enable the latter to make substantial improvements, was referred to
the Executive Committee. A communication was received from Appleton Sturgis, asking permission to run
a light picket fence around the bulkhead between the
Bethel Ship at Piers Nos. Il and 12 East River, for the
purpose of protecting the valuable cargoes which are
included to the bulkhead from the thieves infesting the
neighborhood, was referred to the Executive Committee,
and the Secretary was ordered to direct Mr. Sturgis to
appear before the Committee on Monday next. CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION. MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS. It is understood that Mayor Havemever will

appoint John A. Whittmore of the Department of Parka Chief Clerk of the Mayor's Office, in place of Col. Joline, removed for political reasons. Mr. Van Buskerk for merly advertising agent of The Standard, will probably be his assistant. It is also understood that Barciay Gallagher will be the Private Secretary of the new Mayor.

SALARY OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL. Controller Green, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by Section 42, Chapter 574 of the laws of 1871, yesterday fixed the salary of the Corporation Attorney at \$5,000 per annum. When Thomas C. Fields held that office, he claimed \$15,000, because the charter said that his calary should not exceed that of the

Recorder, who received that sum. He was allowed, however, to draw only \$12,000.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. George Bliss took formal possession, yesterday, of the United States District-Attorney's office for the Southern District of New-York, and appointed the following lawyers as his assistants, in place of those who resigned when Judge Davis surrendered the office: Gen. H. E. Tremain, formerly Marshal Sharp's Chief Deputy; Roger M. Sherman, from the United States Attorney-General's Office; Willet Denike, and John A. Goodlett. Mr. Goodlett was a delegate to the Louisville Convention. William II. Hartley was appointed Stenographer, being the first official of the kind that the office has had. also the new Board of Supervisors, will not organize till Jan. 6, and the need that a Board of Supervisors shall

> DISPOSITION OF CITY FUNDS. ALLEGED DEPOSITORY ILLEGALITIES.

Controller Green has sent to Chamberlain Palmer the following letter concerning alleged illegalfties in the disposition of the public funds:

Palmer the following letter concerning alleged illegalities in the disposition of the public funds:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1873.

F. A. Palmer, esc., Chamberlain.
Shi: By your communication of June 1, 1872, I was advised that the Union Trust Company and the National Park Bank had cased to be denositories for the unnews of the City and County of New-York, and that the Tradesmen's National Bank was from that date to be a Bank of Deposit for such moneys.

When you thus discontinued the Union Trust Company and the National Park Bank as depositories of the City and County the deposits therein were drawing interest at the rate of i per cent per annum. I find that upon the date above stated the balance on deposit to the credit of the City and County, with the secretions of interest, amounted, in the Union Trust Company, to \$55,239.73. By transfer warrants there was a trunsfer of these moneys to the Tradesmen's National Bank from the Union Trust Company to the extent of \$50,000, and from the National Park Bank to the extent of \$120,000, leaving a balance to the credit of the city and county in the Union Trust Company of \$2,235 cl, and in the National Park Bank to the extent of \$120,000, leaving a balance to the credit of the city and county in the Union Trust Company of \$2,235 cl, and in the National Park Bank of \$5,539.73. When these banks ceased to be depositories, the entire fund of the city and county therein ought to have been transferred. For the law imperatively commands that it is only in the selected depositories that the city and county funds are to be depositore.

Thave therefore to request that the above respective balances be immediately transferred, by the usual method, to the credit of the city and county accounts, in the National Bank, authorized depositories of the city and county accounts, in the National Bank, authorized depositories of the city and county accounts. National Bank, authorized depositories of the city and county accounts, in the National Park Bank of the c

OTHER DETAILS.

Chamberlain Palmer stated yesterday, in a conversation relative to the letter from "One of the Committee of Seventy," published in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, that he cannot, except as one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, legally sign a warrant for the disbursement of the public funds; and that he has never claimed the right, or attempted to do so. He also stated that the question at issue was not who shall draw warrants for the payment of money, but who can legally collect and receive money which may accrue as interest

on public deposits.

The funds to the credit of the Police Department, on deposit in the Tenth National Bank, have been transferred to the National Park Bank, which allows interest on daily balances at the rate of 4 per cent per year.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN BROOKLYN. THE COURTS.

The City and County Courts enter upon the new year with a good record behind them, as the follow-

ing paragraphs show: The Kings County Circuit Court disposed of 450 cases during the year 1872. In the Oyer and Terminer the principal trials were those of Fauny Hyde, Thomas Fitzpatrick, and Henry Rogers, for murder, and Dr. Lucius B. Irish for poisoning. About 6,500 orders have been en-tered at Special Term, including 100 equity cases. In the City Court 1,661 judgments were entered, 1,183

on the table:

Resolved, That a committee of three he appointed by the Chair, whose Resolved, That a committee of three he appointed by the Chair, whose dury it shall be to wait upon the legal sairies; of the Board, and inquire of him as to the legality of this Board holding over till the first Monday of January, 1973. executions returned, 2.183 motions disposed of, 60 gen-Supervisor Piunkitt's motion that the Committee on eral-term cases tried, 693 persons made citizens, and 391 County Officers be relieved from the further considerapersons granted the first papers. tion of the bills of Matthew T. Brennan, was carried,

In the Court of Sessions 285 persons were arraigned, 186 tried, 183 convicted, and 43 acquitted. The offenses were: Burgiary, 51; grand larceny, 45; assault and battery, 36; robbery, 10; faise pretenses, 5; assault and battery to do bodily harm, 4; keeping disorderly houses, 4; arson, 3; rape, 3; petit larceny, 3; forgery, 1; malfeasance in office, 1; indecent exposure. torgery, 1; maifeasance in office, 1; indecent exposure, embezzlement, receiving stolen goods, malicious mischief, and other minor crimes, 20. Number of persons discharged by Grand Jury, 19; notic prosequis entered, 39; argregate period of sentences imposed, 353 years, as follows: Sing Sing, 155 years; Penitentiary, 217 years; County Jail, 192 days.

The County Court tried 76 cases, and entered 1,033 orders.

OTHER MATTERS. The new Board of Commissioners of Charities organized vesterday by the selection of Cornelius Ferguson as President, and John Cunningham as Treasurer. The Board consists of Commissioners Powell, Scott, Wills, and Perguson. The amount appropriated for the support of the county's poor during the present fiscal year was \$100,000, of which \$245,000 has been expended, leaving for the use of the department during the remaining seven months \$154,000. Supervisor Harman represents to the Board that the tax-payers were of the opinion that the public charities expended more money than was necessary, and thought that there were people in the Almshouse that could be made to save the county at least half the cost of their support by work. The Commissioners expressed their intention of reducing expenses The Park Commissioners have directed the Executive Committee to confer with the Faust Club, and make ar-Committee to conter with the Faust Cino, and make a rangement for the reception and dedication of a bust of the late John Howard Paine, which the Ciub proposes to eject in Prospect Park.

The salaries of the employes in the old Street Department amounted to \$43,900 yearly, but with the Department as a part of the Board of City Works, these expenses will not be over \$25,000.

A NEW FOUNDLING ASYLUM BUILDING. The new buildings for the New-York Foundling Asylum will cover the square bounded by Sixty eighth and Sixty-ninth-sts, and Third and Lexington-

In the center of the lot and facing on Sixty-eighth-st. the administration building will be placed. It will have a frontage of 90 feet and a depth of 60 feet, and will be five stories high exclusive of the basement. This build-ing will contain the chief offices, parlors for visitors. kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitories, and infirmary, and also, in the upper stories, domitories for the larger children. The bath and wash-rooms, closets. elevator, &c., are conveniently situated. To the north of and con nected with this building will be the chapel, 40 feet wide by 80 feet long, underneath which will be the play-rooms for the children.

On each side of the main building and chapel and

paratlel itherewith will be two ward buildings, with a pavilion at each end. The wards will be 30 feet wide, 90 feet long, and three stories high, exclusive of the basement, and will be placed at a sufficient distance apart to allow ample air and sensight. Open-arched corridors connect them with the main building and with each other. In the basement story of the various wards and pavilions will be the offices for the physicians, the dispensaries, waiting-rooms, nurses' and sewing-rooms, and small kitchens and store-rooms. In the upper stories of the pavilions on Sixty-eighth-st. will be rooms for the accommodation of those in charge of the wards, besides linen store-rooms, bath-rooms, closets, &c. At the north pavilions will be the children's wash-rooms, small titchens, steam-drying rooms, baths and closets for the nurses, &c. The stories of the center and ward buildings are of the following clear hights: Basement, 101 feet; first story, 151 feet; remaining stories, 141 feet. At the center of the lot on Sixty-ninth-st, and in the rear of the chapel will be a two-story building, 90x38 feet in extent, for the laundry, steam-drying room, kitchen, pantry, &c., on the lower floor; and on the upper floor for the accommodation of the employes engaged below and

accommodation of the employes engaged below and other purposes. The whole establishment will be heated by steam, generated in boilers, to be placed in a vault under the pavement on sixty-minth-st. In this vanit will be placed also the engine and pump to force water in the tanks to be placed in the upper story of the front building. All the buildings will be faced with Philailelphia brick, with Ohio stone and white brick trimmings. These and similar arrangements will give the building a very tasterul effect at a trifling expense. It is hoped that the means will soon be forthcoming for building the three remaining wards which the plans include, and which will be needed ere long. The buildings were designed by and are going up under the supervision of N. Le Brus, architect.

TAXATION OF JUDGES' SALARIES. Justice John C. Freedman of the Superior Court, brought suit, in the United States Circuit Court, to recover from Gen. Franz Sigel, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the IXth District of New-York, \$162 37 paid, under protest, as a tax on his salary of \$10,000, as such Justice. The plaintiff claimed that his case came within the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of the Collector agt. Judge Day, in which it is held that Congress cannot constitutionally tax the salary of a State officer. The defendant contended that salary of a State officer. The detehuant contended salar this case was distinguishable from that of the Collector agt. Judge Day in the following particulars: In that case the salary of the Judge is fixed directly by a State statute, and is payable out of the State treasury. In this case the plaintiff's salary is fixed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, regry by a state static, and is payante out of the state treasury. In this case the plaintiff's salary is fixed by the Board of Sapervisors of the County of New York, and is payable out of the treasury of New York City. In the course of a decision given in this case, yester-day, Judge Shipman says that it comes within the law as laid down in the case of the Collector agt. Day, and that judgment must be entered for the plaintiff. THE STOKES TRIAL.

TESTIMONY TO SHOW THAT FISK WAS ARMED.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE-MRS. MORSE'S WAITING-MAID STATES THAT THE PISTOL FOUND IN THE HALL WAS LIKE FISK'S-TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL.

The interest in the proceedings of the Stokes trial yesterday hinged upon the testimony of Jennie Turner, the former waiting maid of Mrs. Morse, who de-posed as to the finding of the second pistol, which is claimed to belong to Fisk. Her testimony was given in a very clear, positive manner, and with no appearance of feeling, except when questions as to her character were asked, when she bit her lips and answered sharply. The audience, when she took the stand, assumed an air of expectancy, and at each question which promised new developments surged forward with evident interest. Her testimony was very important, showing that Fisk always carried a pistol and that the one found in the hall was his. The cloak which Mr. Fisk wore at the time

received a very careful examination. Many ladies occupied seats inside the railings. The defense closed its case, and the counsel for the people introduced testimony in rebuttal. The few remaining witnesses, among them Louis Monell and Mrs. Morse, will be examined to-day, when Mr. Tremain will probably sum up in behalf of the prisoner, and will be fol-lowed by Mr. Beach. It is expected that the case will be given to the jury on Monday. Mr. Phelps occupied a seat at the counsel's table. Before the proceedings be gan Assistant District-Attorney Stewart informed the Court that Mr. Fellows would continue to represent the District-Attorney in this trial, until its close. FISE'S CLOTHES EXAMINED.

The first witness was Samuel G. Schenk. /He was handed the large cloak which Fisk wore when shot. He pointed out the bullet perforations, and carefully dis-tinguished them from the button-holes by pinning a piece of white paper close to each bullet-mark. Eight holes altogether were found; two at the right band side, about haif way down and near the edge of the cloak; two on the left side, the same distance from the top, and also close to the edge; one on the left side of the cloak, about corresponding to the hip; two at the left bottom of the cloak, about six inches from the hem, and one behind at the back of the left shoulder. In order that the jury might see the exact position of the holes, Mr. Schenk put on the cloak and slowly moved around. The witness was then directed to turn the lining partly out in front, and push a pencil through the perforations at each side. He did so, and said the holes had a downward tendency, as if the cloak had been open when the shots were fired. Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach pushed a cane through the builet-holes. The witness next took up the vest and pointed out a bullet-hole in the right breast, a iding hole in the breast of the coat, and holes through the right sleeve. The examination of the clothing was made with extreme care and deliberation by the respective counsel, as the bullet-holes will either confirm or upset the theory of the defense. Mr. Schenk was next directed to button on Fisk's coat. Mr. Fullerton's come was thrust down through the hole over the abdomen at the right side, and with the handle of the cane sticking up over his head, the witness was made to revolve slowly.

JENNIE TURNER'S STARTLING TESTIMONY. The next witness was Jennie Tarner, who testified, in substance, that she was a waiting maid to Mrs. Morse at the Grand Central Hotel, and 19 years old; had been one month in the service of the Morses when the homicide took place; Col. Fish used to come nearly every day; the last time he called before the shooting was Dec. 24; she knew the prisoner by sight; on Jan. 6 she was sent down from the third floor, where the Morses tived, to look for a bracelet Mrs. Morse had lost, and was talking to Henry Do Corley nearly opposite the cle vator; as she was opposite the main stairs she saw Mr Stokes come from the Indies' staircase, and walk along to the first parlor and look in ; then he walked along to the second parlor and looked in; then he turned the second parior and looked in; then he turne-back to the first parior and looked in again then he walked back toward the main stair but turned around and walked to the ladies' stairs; ju-at this time she saw Thomas Hare hear the head of the main stairs, and was going over to speak to him about the bracelet when she heard two shorts, and then Me Stokes came back from the ladies' stairs, paic, and ex-ciled, and saying, "Got a doctor," or "where is a du-tor!" he then disappeared down the main stairs; on it turning to the ladies' stairs she met Col. Fish coming to assisted by several persons; then a hay came up from turning to the ladies' stairs she met Col. Fish coming on-assisted by several persons; then a hady came up from the street, and handed a pistor to a gentleman who was standing at the head of the stairs, saying, "Here, take the, I found at on the stairs," he stook her by the arm and said, "Come with me," and they went into a parior. In reply to questions, Jennie Turner related a conver-sation which she had with Mr. Crockett said to her, "That man time-ring Mr. Stokes) must be convicted any-how;" some days after the shooting she frimaved with the Morses to Thirty draftst, they did not then pass by the name of Morse; Miss Munte Morse sent her for the bracelet; Mrs. Morse and the other daughter were at the dentist's.

A RIGID CROSS-EXAMINATION Cross-examined by Mr. Pallerton-I don't know the lady who picked up the pistol; she was tail and stout and wore dark clothes; I would not know the gentleman again to whem she handed the pistol; he was a shor again to whem she handed the pistel; he was a short man; I don't know anything about platels, but it laoked silver-plated and the handle ivory. Q. The day you left the Morses, did Mrs. Morse give you say mency? A. No. Q. Dud she give you tile to go and buy some things? A. She never gave me them her life. [Laughter.] Q. What did you take with you wash you were going?

Q. Anything else ! A. I don't see how I had a chance

Q. Nor I either; but did you t. A. I did not.
Q. Were you charged with taking anything t. A. Yes, after Mrs. Morse said that, I believe; I don't know what O. where were the clothes you did n't take with you?

Q. where were the clothes you did it take with you?
A. With the Morses.
Q. Have you got clothing since f. A. I was with my anner, and could get all I wanted.
Q. Excuse me, but where did you get the dresses you have on f. A. (Proudly) I bought them.
Q. Where f. A. At Lee, Masse.
Q. Didn'take them from any of the Morse ladies f. A. (Discharifully) They didn't have anything of the kind.
[Longhiet.]
Q. Were you ever married f. A. Yes, to William Chase, at Fishkill.

at Fishkiii.

Q. Dol you ever live with him? A. Yes, at Middle-

town.
Q. Now, were you ever married at all? A. I was.
Q. Did you tell Mrs. Murphy in Middletown that you were not? A. I never did.
Q. Where is Chase now? A. He went away, I didn't know of his going until he was gone.
Q. Why don't you call yourself Mrs. Chase? A. Because I con? want to.

Q. Why don't you call yourself are the control of t

Q. Were you ever connected with a circus! A. So, Str. Q. Were you ever attached to the Canterbury Saloon in this city, or the Oriental, or any of the concept saloons! A. Nover, Sir.

Q. Did your parents know where you were while you were in New-York! A. No, Sir.

The witness could not at first remember whether she ever told Mrs. Morse that her parents were dead; she might have told her; if she told such an untrum she would remember it; she did not tell Mrs. Morse that her parents were dead.

FISH'S FISTOL AGAIN. PISK'S PISTOL AGAIN.

On reëxamination by Mr. Tremain, the witness said that Mrs. Morse told her the detectives were looking out for her, and that she would better leave New-York; she had told the Morses all about the finding of the second pistol; they told her to say nothing about it; they also pistol; they told her to say nothing about it; they also told her if the detectives found her she would be locked up until the trial; about a month ago Mrs. Morse wrote to her moding charging her with steading, but there was no trath in it! a kentleman named Mr. Tow, with whom she is now staying, came to her at Lee about a mouth ago. Q. Do you know that Mr. Coher has been lately applying to get rooms at the place where you are now staying! A. I know that he has.

Mr. Pullerton—Were you ever connected with a concert saloon in Seranton! A. Nothing of the kind.

Mr. Tremain—Did you ever see a pistol with Pisk! A. Frequently.

Frequently.

Mr. Fallerton-Where; how t A. In the Morses private parlor; he used to take it out of his pocket and lay it on the plane.

parlor; he used to take to dr. Yes.

Q. Every time he came? A. Yes.

Q. Who would be there! A. The Morses and myself.

Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach (simultaneously)—Was
that the same pistol you described here—lvory handled!

Mr. Tremain—One at a time, if you please.

Witness—I didn't mind it then, but think now it was The Court here tood a recess.

THE DEFENSE CLOSES.

Mr. Tremain offered to show, after recess, that at the Coroner's inquest the prisoner desired to disclose his defense, but was advised not to do so by his counsel

Messrs. Graham and McKeon. This was ruled out. Sam uel G. Schenk was placed on the witness stand again nel G. Schenk was placed on the witness stand again and testified that during the recess he had been to the Grand Central Hotel, and from the parlor window he could only see up to Great Jones-st. A portion of the testimony given on the last trial by the hall-boy, Redmond, relating to the time of Fisk's arrival at the hotel, was read. David S. Veitch, the stenographer who took the testimony at the loquest, was called to contradict the statements of Thomas Hart as to what he said at the tooks?

inquest.

William L. Drummond, proprietor of the Worth House, in September, 1870, was called by the defense to show that disagreeable persons were hauging about the house at that time, and that Slokes told him that he was being hounded by the agents of Fisk. The testimony was raised out. The defense stated that they had sent for one owner witness, and with the privilege of eating her to the stand would close their case.

TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL. The counsel for the people then called Capt. Byrnea, to contradict the testimony of Henry DeCorley as to the pistol found in the hall. He testified that Henry De

Corley, who swore that the pistol found had six chambers, told him, the evening of the homicide, that it had

bers, told him, the evebing of the homicide, that it had four chambers. The witness then showed him the pistoi now in Court (Stokes's), and he positively identified it as the one Miss Hall had found.

Q. Did Henry De Corley ask you the other day what had become of that paper, containing a statement you took from him? A. He did not.

Q. What has become of that paper? A. I suppose it is destroyed; I looked for it in all the drawers, and could not find it.

Q. Was your attention called to Harvets statement.

nd it.

with your attention called to Henry's statements rial, as to the pistol not being shown him! A. I tened it to the District-Astorney, and he said it was

mentioned it to the District-Attorney, and he said it winnaterial.

Col. Fellows-He was there a witness for the prosecution, and he couldn't impeach his testimony, though he knew he was swearing falsely.

John H. Comer, receiled, stated that he never knew Fisk to carry a pistol. Philip Farley testified that he was up stairs soon after the abooting, and saw no pistol. The testimony of Thomas Hart before the Coroner was offered by the counsel for the people, on the ground that the decase had imputed improper motives to sim in giving his testimony, but after argument it was ruled out.

A SERIES OF WITNESSES.

At this point Adelaide Barker, the remaining witness of the defense, arrived, and testified in substance as follows: She was washerwoman for the Morse family when they were living at the Grand Central Hotel; she was once in their apartments when Fish was there, but

was once in the special to show that this witness was no pistol.

The defease proposed to show that this witness was present during a conversation between Fisk and the present during a conversation between Fisk and the disses Morse, and heard remarks from Fisk to the effect that he had never been beaten, and that he would ruin and kill Stokes. The testimony was declared inadmissand kill Stokes.

Several witnesses were called for the presecution but Several witnesses were called for the presecution but did not appear. Considerable discussion ensued about the issuing of attachments for them. After waiting nearly half an hour, Henry L. Powers arrived and toathied that he saw no platel in the half, and did not look for any. Dayid Crockett and Francis Curtis testified to the same effect. August Schimmel, during a long intimacy, had never seen a pistol in Fisk's possession. He also stated that he was Mrs. Mirac's prather-in-law. Edward H. Lawrence was called to impeach the testimony of Thomas Stapleton, but his testimony was ruied out.

mony of Thomas Stapicton, out as testimony out.

Louis Morell was then produced by the counsel for the people. It was expected that he would contradict the testimony of Stokes as to the threats made by Fisk and also show that Stokes had threatened the life of Fisk. During the long discussion which followed, upon the admissacility of this testimony, Stokes was saked, by Mr. Beach, if he had made any such threats or sourcit to induce any one to take the life of Fisk, to which he responded "never." Judge Boardman made decided that if the minutes showed anything in Stokes's testimony which would legally admit the evidence, the witness might testify. mony which would legany money mean might testify.

THE COURTS.

THE SUYDAM WILL CASE.

The Suydam Will case, involving \$500,000, which was brought before Surrogate Hutchings on Dec. 23, by the contestants, the children of James S. Polhemus, nephew of the deceased, is now likely to terminate in favor of the proponents. The counsel for the contestants announced, yesterday, that he was instructed not ants announced, yesterday, that he was instructed not to offer any testimony, and that he was willing to have the case rest on the evidence of the subscribing witnesses in preof of the execution of the will. If the will be admitted to probate nearly one-half of the catale will go to charitable and hierary institutions, including \$25,000 to the Bible Seclety, \$25,000 to the American Track Society, and bequests to the Syned of the Duich Reformed Church and to Rutgers College. The rest will go to the wife and relatives of the deceased.

CIVIL NOTES.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the case of Madeline C. Battle agt. The Mutual Lafe in-surance Company of New-York, in which action was brought to recover \$10,000 on her husband's life insurance policy. Judge Blateinord refused to grant the relief asked on account of a variance between the plaintiff's pleadings and proofs.

The following is a summary of the business transacted in 1872, in the Internal Revenue Department of the United States District-Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New-York: Cases terminated to which the Government was a party, 1,339, in 189 of which indement was in favor of the Government, and 27 of which were dismissed; amount of publicanents obtained, \$102,255 57; number of cases now pending, 675.

DECISIONS-JAN. 2.

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Van Brunt-

Common Pleas - Succial Term - By Judge Larremore. Waterman agt. Vendewster - Median dealed without costs. Fell agt Waterman agt. Vendewater - Motion denied without costs. Fell agt notined: - (for mem. for counsel). By Juner Daly - Higgins agt. The Delaware, Luckawanna and West .-More agt. Band .-Opinion fied.

Superior Court Special Term By Judge Monell.

Superior Court Special Term By Judge Monell.

Superior Debuty. Other gravited. Healt of The Mercanic Procommune Company. Other gravited. Superior St. The Transments Firecommunes Company. Court or agt. Higher Moling denset. Series

gt. Merian. Sherres of developing the Moling denset. Series

Gregory agt. Gregory.—Orders posted.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Beard of Assistant Aldermen. OFFICIAL.] STATES SCHOOL TOWNS AND ST. 1872. Proports Only T. Hall, esq., President, in the clear, and a queros of

PAPERS PROM THE BOARD OF ALDROMEN LAID OVER.

That he Commissioner of Fusion Works cause the pasts on the edge-wals in reach of what is justice as the French Treater, Fourteenthese, to be referred to what is justice as the French Treater, Fourteenthese, That the Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Separations be re-quested to place South Fifth-are, in practice condition. That French I, from Counties slip to Whiteballet, he pared with That Provide, proceeding the felician or trap-black passengent, A. J. 1977, at Sovelock n. st. A flourned until Thursday 1873, Jan. 2, 1977, at Sovelock n. st. Augustus J. Kulas, Clerk.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2.

Matte for Hayd, etc., by streamfrie Visitaburg, close at 10 a.m., A Mail for Hallfox, N. S., is closed at the New York Post-Office every first at 8 octors p. m. Streamfrie at 8 octors p. m. Streamfrie at 8 p. in. Friday at 8 o clord p. m. Secundary and thus Portain Sec. every States, at 85 p. m.
Letter portage to all the West Indice, except when coincy direct, will be 18 cours the half course. Papers i costs each, which must be proposed.

Matte for Greet Relatin and France, vin Quaranteem and Liverysol, by the atcauselin Oceanie, class at 7 s. m. A Supplementary Mail & closed at White Star Deck Paronis Ferry, Jerses Clir.

For British and Continent of Surpe highs, via Southampton and Bremen, per steaming Brance, close at 18 s. m. A Supplementary Mail on Pter at foot of Third et. Hoboken is closed at 1 p. m. Steamahls sails at 2 p. m.

sails at 2 p. m.
A Direct German and Pressian closes Mail is sent by this line.
(All letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be propaid with double postage. Mails for Havana direct, by the steamship City of Havana, close as 2 p. to. Steamship only at 3 p. to. From Phys No. 3 North River. Mails for Kingston, Jamaica, and Saranilla, by the steamship Citylood, Colores at 3 p. m. Steamship sails as 4 p. on, from Phys No. 13

Malls for Key West by the steamship City of San Antonio, close at 2 p. m. Eteamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20 E. R. SINDAY, Jay 5.

All Mells close at 11 orlogys as m. The twit-Office is open from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. 

CLEARED.

Steamship Herman Livingston. Checaeman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison.
Steamship Teorgia. Helmes, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Ca.
Kreamship Varonte, Couch, Heimmonn, Cur Polat, and Norfolk, Old
Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Tharingia (Ger.), Meler, Hamberg &c., Kunharli & Co.
Steamship Franconia. Brage, Fortland, J. F. Atnes.
Berk Ninfa Taghrina, Baho, Gibratta for oriers, Sapolel & Day,
Bark Alpha (Nor.), Brown, Queensiown or Falmonth, Toness & Bock-

Brig Fanny, Smith, New-Orleans, R. H. Droumond & Co. Brig A. B. Patterson, Anderson, Laguayya, &c., Dullett, Elliss & Co. Eckr. Brans, Tryon, Providence.

Scir. Brakes, Tryon, Providence.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Egypt (Br.), Grugas, Livernool Dec. 10, and Quantities.

Bith, with moles, and pass, to F. W. J. Hurst.

Resussing (iv) Demiclon, Walter, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with moles, and pass, to Cid Dominion Newmann Co.

Schr. Gern Banker, Handeld, Fars W story, with rabber.

Schr. Gereb Banker, Hanfield, Para 22 days, with rabber.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Rosrow, Jan. 2.—Arrived, stremables hierarchite, from Charleston;
McCledlan, from Bulletoner, dilgar as, from Reve Vork, long Chimberase,
from Holoshiar schras hrvine, from Fenerara; Williamine, from New
Orleans.

Lawas, Deb., Jan. 2.—Arrived, bark Circasalas, from R.o. Janeiro;
brig Geo. Berulam, from Harans.

Nov. 21, lat. 43, long. 21, ship Nile (Br.), Newcomb, from Antwerp for New-Orienna.

New-Orients.

Bearros, Jan. 2.—A letter has been received here which states that the ship Beautington, Pricessen, of Beaten, from Leverpool for C. then, stones of the Salvaires, North of the Grad Chauries, North as having worst to porter. One boot with cight then is reported as having been lost. The gaptein and remainder of the creek indices which will be belowed in the control of the creek indices which will be belowed in the control of the creek in the control of the creek of the

Boston offices.

The brig Meteor of Setten, ashere at Seignate, was sold on Wedensday as site has on the beach for #1,1.2. The purchaser made an attempt to get her off to day.

The German book Francos, ashers on Capa Cod, remains tiple, sed on Wednesday was about between the hars, coving to the confineer of the sea obly one legister touch of her expre was desired on that day. The reason will promisely be got off soon if no storm potential.

Vesses will probably be got of soon if so storm potential.

Capt. Johnson of the steamship Divice, from Portand, reports passing the lower and Pigs. Lichaship, near Vinevael. Sound, on Sunder, the 19th unit, at 5 p. as. The hydralip hotsical squads of distress. Cap. Johnson passed as their as he could with safets, but there being a herey me and high wind it was found impossible to render any assessance. The capitals of the lightable requested Capt. Johnson to report the aim as in classes immediately on his arrival in New-York.

For Latest Shire Acres see Pifth Pance.

Drinting

PRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden-lane,